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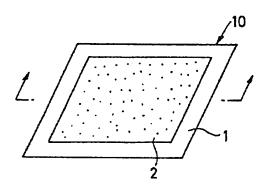
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(57)【要約】

【目的】 精密電子機器等の内部に取付けられ水没や水 濡れの履歴情報を確実に残すことが可能な水分インジケ ータとこの水分インジケータの製造に利用される水分イ ンジケータ用インキ組成物を提供すること。

【構成】 この水分インジケータ10は、高分子結着剤21とこの中に均一に分散された可視光線の波長以上の粒径(平均粒径:1.2 μm)を有する水溶性染料粒子22と酸化チタン粉末23を主成分とする被度2がフィルム1上に設けられたことを特徴とする。そして、上記被膜が水分と接触しない限り被膜内の染料粒子の分散状態が初期状態に保持されるため被膜の色は低濃度を呈する。一方、水分に触れると染料が溶解して分子状に分散されるため被膜の色は高濃度に変化しそれにより水濡れの事実を管理できる。また、周囲が乾燥状態になっても被膜内に侵入した水分は酸化チタン粉末に吸着されるため被膜濃度は略一定に保持される。

1:74私 2:被膜 10:水分インジケータ



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】水分に触れたことを色変化により表示する水分インジケータにおいて、

高分子結着剤とこの高分子結着在中にそれぞれ分散された有機若しくは無機フィラーと可視光線の波長以上の粒径を有する水溶性染料粒子とを主成分とした被膜を支持

[Patent Attorney]

(57) [Abstract]

[Objective] It is installed in precision electronic equipment or other inside and offer ink composition for water indicator whichis utilized in production of water indicator and this water indicator whose it ispossible to leave history information of submerging and wetting securely.

[Constitution] As for this moisture indicator 10, it designates t hat it can provide coating 2 whichdesignates water soluble dye particle 22 and titanium dioxide powder 23 which possess polymer adhesive 21 and theparticle diameter (average particle diameter: 1.2 m) of wavelength or more of visible light which is dispersed to uniform amongthese as main component on film 1 as feature. If and, above-mentioned coating does not contact with moisture, because dispersed state of dye particle inside coating is kept in initial state, color of coating displays low concentration. On one hand, when it touches to moisture, dye melting, because it is dispersed to molecular, color of coating car change in thehigh concentration and can manage fact of wetting with that. In addition, periphery becoming in dry state, as for moisture whichinvaded inside coating because it is adsorbed into titanium dioxide powder, as forthe coating concentration almost it is kept uniformly.

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In water indicator which is indicated touching to wate with color change,

Moisture indicator which designates that coating which as main componentdesignates water soluble dye particle which possesse: particle diameter of wavelength or more of thepolymer 体上に具備することを特徴とする水分インジケータ。

【請求項2】上記水溶性染料粒子の平均粒径が 0.5μ m~ 10.0μ mであることを特徴とする請求項1記載の水分インジケータ。

【請求項3】非水系溶剤と、この非水系溶剤中に溶解された高分子結着剤と、上記非水系溶剤中にそれぞれ分散された有機若しくは無機フィラーと可視光線の波長以上の粒径を有する水溶性染料粒子を含有することを特徴とする水分インジケータ用インキ組成物。

【請求項4】上記水溶性染料粒子の平均粒径が0.5μm~10.0μmであることを特徴とする請求項3記載の水分インジケータ用インキ組成物。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、精密電子機器等の内部に取付けられ精密電子機器等の水没判定や水濡れ履歴検査等に利用される水分インジケータに係り、特に、水没や水濡れの履歴情報を確実に残すことが可能な水分インジケータとこの水分インジケータの製造に利用される水分インジケータ用インキ組成物に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】精密電子機器等には多数の電子部品や金 属導体が搭載されているが、精密電子機器等が水没した りその内部に水が侵入して電子部品等が水分に触れたり すると正常な電気特性が失われて誤動作を生じることが ある。

【0003】そこで、従来においては精密電子機器等の内部に水分インジケータを取付け、この水分インジケータの色変化により精密電子機器等の水没判定や水濡れ履歴を検査する方法が考えられている。

【0004】このような水分インジケータとしてコパルト塩の色変化を利用したものが知られている。すなわち、コパルト塩はそのコパルトイオンの周囲に配位している水分子の数が多いものは赤色、少ないものは青色に変

adhesive and organic or inorganic filler and visible light which are respectively dispersed to this polymer binding resident in inside is possessed on supportas feature.

[Claim 2] Water indicator which is stated in Claim 1 which des gnates that average particle diameter of above-mentioned water soluble dye particle is 0.5 m to 10.0 m as feature.

[Claim 3] Ink composition for moisture indicator which designates that water soluble dye particle whichpossesses particle diameter of wavelength or more of organic or inorganic filler and thevisible light which are respectively dispersed in polymer adhesive and theabove-mentioned nonaqueous solvent which are melted in nonaqueous solvent and this nonaqueous solvent iscontained as feature.

[Claim 4] Ink composition for water indicator which is stated in Claim 3 which designates that average particle diameter of above-mentioned water soluble dye particle is 0.5 m to 10.0 m as feature.

[Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of Industrial Application] This invention is installed in precision electronic equipment or other inside and relates to water indicator which isutilized in precision electronic equipment or other submerging decision and wetting history inspection etc, especially, it is something regarding ink composition for water indicator which isutilized in production of water indicator and this water indicator whose it ispossible to leave history information of submerging and wetting securely.

[0002]

[Prior Art] Multiple electronic part and metal conductor are installed in precision electronic equipment etc, but precision electronic equipmentetc submerges and/or when water invading interior, electronic part etctouches to water, normal electrical property being lost, there are times when themalfunction is caused.

[0003] Then, water indicator is installed in precision electronic equipment or other inside in past, method whichinspects precision electronic equipment or other submerging decision and wetting history with color change of this water indicator is thought.

[0004] Those which utilize color change of cobalt salt as this ki nd of moisture indicator areknown. As for namely, cobalt salt in periphery of cobalt ion as for those where thequantity of water molecule which coordination has been done is many red

化する。例えば、 $C \circ C \mid_2 \cdot 6 \mid_2 O \mid$ は淡赤色、 $C \circ C \mid_2 \cdot 4 \mid_2 O \mid$ は淡赤紫色、 $C \circ C \mid_2 \cdot 4 \mid_2 O \mid$ は淡赤紫色、 $C \circ C \mid_2 \cdot 3 \mid_2 O \mid$ は背紫色、 $C \circ C \mid_2 \cdot 1 \mid_2 O \mid$ す紫色、及び、無水物($C \circ C \mid_2 \rangle$ は淡青色を示す。そこで、コパルト塩を含むインジケータを上記精密電子機器等の内部に取付けた場合、侵入した水分の量に応じてこのインジケータの色彩が変化するため、精密電子機器等の水没判定や水濡れ履歴を検査できるとされていた。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、コパルト塩は大気中の温度や湿度の影響に敏感に反応するため、水没等の事実の有無に係わらず大気中の湿度等の影響により淡赤色から青色へ、またその逆についても簡単に可逆変化を起こしてしまう。

【0006】このため、上記コバルト塩を利用したインジケータにおいては、精密電子機器等の水没や水濡れの事実を正確に反映しないと共に、水没や水濡れの履歴情報を残すことも困難となる、すなわちメモリー性を有さない問題点があった。

【0007】本発明はこのような問題点に着目してなされたもので、その課題とするところは、周囲の湿度等の影響を受け難くかつ水没や水濡れの履歴情報を確実に残すことが可能な(すなわちメモリー性を有する)水分インジケータとこの水分インジケータの製造に利用される水分インジケータ用インキ組成物を提供することにある

【0008】このような技術的背景の下、本発明者等は上記コパルト塩に代えて水溶性染料の適用を試みた。すなわち、水溶性染料の粒径と色濃度との関係を各種実験を繰返しながら詳細に調べたところ、この水溶性染料粒子の色濃度は、その粒径が可視光線の波長以上の場合に低く、この染料が水中に分散する等分子状で分散した場合に高濃度となる特性を有しており、かつ、上記分散状態が保持される限りその色濃度は湿度等の影響を受け難いことを見出だした。

【〇〇〇9】本発明はこのような発見に基づき完成され

color, asfor little ones it changes in blue. As for for example Co Cl2 * 6 H2O as for light red color and Co Cl2 * 4 H2O as for peach color andthe Co Cl2 * 2 H2O pale red violet, as for 2 Co Cl2 * 3 H2O darkness blue violet, as forthe Co Cl2 * H2O as for blue violet, and anhydride (Co Cl2) pale blue isshown. Then, when indicator which includes cobalt salt is installed in theabove-mentioned precision electronic equipment or other inside, because color of this indicator changesaccording to quantity of moisture which invaded, it was assumedthat precision electronic equipment or other submerging decision and wetting history can be inspected.

[0005]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] By way, as for cobalt salt in order to react sensitively to theinfluence of temperature and humidity in atmosphere, without relating to presence or absence of submerging or other fact, reversible change happens simply with humidity or otherinfluence in atmosphere, from light red color in addition concerning that opposite to blue and finishes.

[0006] Because of this, as fact of precision electronic equipmen t or other submerging and wetting is notreflected accurately regarding indicator which utilizes the above-mentioned cobalt salt, also it becomes difficult to leave history information of submerging and wetting, namely there was a problem which does not possess memory property.

[0007] As for this invention paying attention to this kind of pr oblem, beingsomething which you can do, place where it makes problem toreceive humidity or other influence of periphery is to offer (Namely it possesses memory property.) water indicatorwhose it is possible and to leave history information submerging and wettingof difficult securely, and ink compositio for water indicator which is utilized in production of this water indicator.

[0008] Under this kind of technological background, replacing this inventor etc to the above-mentioned cobalt salt, you tried application of water soluble dye. While repeating various experiments, you inspected relationship between particle diameter and color concentration of namely, water soluble dye in detail place, color concentration of this water soluble dye particle is low when particle diameter is wavelength or more of the visible light, we have possessed characteristic which become high concentration when it disperses in equal parts child condition which this dye disperses tounderwater, at same time if above-mentioned dispersed state is kept, the color concentration looked at that it is difficult to receive humidity or other influenceand started coming out.

[0009] This invention is something which is completed on basis

たものである。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】すなわち、請求項1に係る免明は、水分に触れたことを色変化により表示する水分インジケータを前提とし、高分子結着剤とこの高分子結着在中にそれぞれ分散された有機若しくは無機フィラーと可視光線の波長以上の粒径を有する水溶性染料粒子とを主成分とした被膜を支持体上に具備することを特徴とするものである。

【0011】この請求項1記載の発明に係る水分インジケータにおいては、このインジケータが水分と接触しない限り被膜内の水溶性染料粒子の分散状態は初期状態に保持されるため上記被膜の色は低濃度を呈すると共に、大気中の湿度や温度等が上記被膜に作用しても被膜内の水溶性染料粒子が分子状に分散されるまでには至らないため周囲における湿度等の影響を受け難い利点を有している。

【0012】一方、このインジケータを取付けた精密電子機器等が水没したり水濡れ等した場合、高分子結着剤中に分散された有機若しくは無機フィラーの作用により被膜内への水分の侵入が促進され、かつ、侵入した水分により被膜内の水溶性染料粒子が溶解し分子状に分散されてその濃度が高くなると共に、水和反応により水溶性染料の発色若しくは高濃度変化が起こるため上記被膜の色は高濃度となる。そして、この濃度変化後におい溶性染料の分散状態は保持され、かつ、被膜内に侵入した水分は上記有機若しくは無機フィラーの作用により吸着されて蒸発され難いため被膜の色は高濃度のまま維持される

【0013】従って、請求項1記載の発明に係る水分インジケータは、コパルト塩が適用されている従来の水分インジケータに較べて周囲における湿度等の影響を受け難く、かつ、精密電子機器等の水没や水濡れ等の事実を正確に反映すると共に、その履歴情報を残すことも可能となる利点を有している。

【0014】尚、被膜内に分散される上記水溶性染料粒子についてはその粒径が可視光線の波長以上であること

of this kind ofdiscovery.

[0010]

[Means to Solve the Problems] It is something which designates that coating which as main componentdesignates water soluble dye particle where invention which relates to namely, Claim Idesignates moisture indicator which indicates fact that it touches to the moisture with color change as premise, possesses particle diameter of wavelength or more ofthe polymer adhesive and organic or inorganic filler and visible light which are respectively dispersed to this polymer binding resident in inside is possessed on support as feature.

[0011] Relates to invention which is stated in this Claim 1 regarding themoisture indicator which, If this indicator does not contact with moisture, as for dispersed state of thewater soluble dye particle inside coating because it is kept in initial state, as for colorof above-mentioned coating low concentration is displayed as, humidity and temperature etc in atmosphere operating above-mentioned coating, water soluble dye particle inside coating is dispersed to molecular until, because it does not reach, it has possessed benefit which is difficult to receive humidity or other influence in periphery.

[0012] On one hand, precision electronic equipment etc which i nstalls this indicator submerges and/or wettingequally is when, water penetration to inside coating is promoted by action of organicor inorganic filler which are dispersed in polymer adhesive, at same time, thewater soluble dye particle inside coating melts as with moisture which invaded and isdispersed t molecular and concentration becomes high, because coloration of water soluble dye or high concentration change happens with hydration reaction color of the above-mentioned coating becomes high concentration. dry state of periphery changing and, in after this density variation, dispersed state ofthe water soluble dye which is dispersed to molecular is kept, at same time, as for moisture which invaded inside coating being adsorbed by the above-mentioned organic, or action of inorganic filler because it is difficult to evaporate, color of coating is maintained while it is ahigh concentration.

[0013] Therefore, as for water indicator which relates to invent ion which isstated in Claim 1, as it is difficult to receive humidity or other influencein periphery in comparison with conventional water indicator where cobalt salt is applied, at same time, precision electronic equipment or other submerging and wetting or other fact accurately itreflects, it has possessed benefit where also it becomes possible toleave history information.

[0014] Furthermore fact that particle diameter is wavelength or more of visible lightconcerning above-mentioned water soluble JP 95098309A Machine Translation

を要するが、実用的には O. 5μ m以上の平均粒径を有すれば十分であり、また、高分子結着剤中に均一に分散されるためには 1 O. $O \mu$ m以下の平均粒径を有することが望ましい。請求項 2 に係る発明はこのような技術的理由に基づいてなされている。

【0015】すなわち、請求項2に係る発明は、請求項1記載の発明に係る水分インジケータを前提とし、上記水溶性染料粒子の平均粒径が0.5 μ m~10.0 μ mであることを特徴とするものである。

【0016】そして、これ等請求項1~2に係る発明において適用できる上記水溶性染料としては、その粒径が可視光線の波長以上であり、かつ、水溶性でしかも非水系溶剤に難溶性又は不溶性の染料であれば任意である。例えば、スルホン酸基等水溶性基を有するアゾ基を主体とした直線状の構造を持つ水溶性染料、オキシ、カルボキシ、スルホン酸基等の酸性基を持つ水溶性染料、上記酸性基を含まず水溶液中で陽イオンになり、芳香族に置換した第一級、第二級、又は、第三級アミンが塩酸等の酸成分と塩を形成する水溶性染料等が挙げられる。

【0017】具体的には下記化学式(1)~(24)で 示される水溶性染料を例示できるが、上記水溶性染料が 例示されたこれ等染料に当然のことながら限定されるも のではない。

[0018]

dye particle which is dispersed into coatingis required, but if it possesses average particle diameter of 0.5 m or greater in practical, it is a fully, in addition, in order to be dispersed to uniform inthe polymer adhesive, it is desirable to possess average particle diameter of 10.0 m or less. Invention which relates to Claim 2 has done on basis of thiskind of technical reason.

[0015] Invention which relates to namely, Claim 2 designates w ater indicator whichrelates to invention which is stated in Clair 1 as premise, it is something which designates that average particle diameter of above-mentionedwater soluble dye particle is 0.5 m to 10.0 m as feature.

[0016] Particle diameter is wavelength or more of visible light a s above-mentioned water soluble dye whichcan be applied and, at time of inventing which relates to theseClaim 1 to 2, at same time, if with water solubility furthermore is poorly soluble orthe insoluble dye in nonaqueous solvent, it is a option. water-soluble group it does not include water soluble dye, have oxy, carboxy andthe sulfonic acid group or other acidic group water soluble dye and above-mentioned acidic group which such as for example sulfonic acid grouphave structure of straight line which designates azo group which as themain component possesses in aqueous solution becomes cation, hydrochloric acid or other acid component and thewater soluble dye etc which forms salt it can list primary, secondary, the or tertiary amine which are substituted in aromatic.

[0017] Water soluble dye which is shown concretely with below mentioned Chemical Formula (1) to (24) can be illustrated, but in these dye where above-mentioned water soluble dye wasillustrated obvious thing it is not something which is limited

[0018]

【化1】

[Chemical Formula 1]

$$NaO_{3}S \longrightarrow N=N \longrightarrow NH_{2}$$
 (1)

$$NaO_{3}S - \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} H \\ I \\ N-N=N \end{array}} - \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} COONa \\ N=N \end{array}} - OH$$
 (2)

$$H_3C$$
 NH_2 H_3C CH_3 $COON_2$ $N=N$ $N=N$ OH OH (3)

$$NH_2$$
 $N=N$
 $N=N$
 OH
 SO_3N_a
(4)

$$H_3C$$
 NH_2 H_3C CH_3 COOMa
$$N_4O_3S$$
 NH_2 (5)

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & \text{H}_3C & \text{CH}_3 \\
 & \text{N=N} & \text{N=N} & \text{NH}_2 \\
 & \text{SO}_3 \text{Na} & \text{SO}_3 \text{Na}
\end{array}$$
(6)

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
NH_2 \\
N=N \\
N=N
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
NH_2 \\
HO \\
SO_3 Na
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
SO_3 Na
\end{array}$$

$$N = N - N = N$$
 (9)

$$NaO_3S$$
 $N=N$ $N=N$ (10)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & \text{Ho} \\ & & \\ & \text{NaO}_3S \end{array}$$

[化3]

[Chemical Formula 3]

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
H_3C & OH \\
\hline
N-O_2S & SO_3Na
\end{array}$$
(12)

$$NaO_3S$$
 \longrightarrow $N=N$ \longrightarrow OH (13)

NaO₃S NH₂ SO₃Na
$$N=N \longrightarrow N=N \longrightarrow O_3S \longrightarrow CH_3 \qquad (15)$$
SO₃Na

$$SO_3N_3$$
 H
 $N=N$
 $N=N$
 O_3S
 CH_3
 CH_3
 CH_3
 CH_3
 CH_3
 CH_3

$$Na()_0S$$
 $N=N$ $N=N$ $N=N$ SO_3Na (17)

$$N=N$$

$$(CH_3)_2N \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow C\ell^{\Theta}$$

$$(CH_3)_2 \longrightarrow C\ell^{\Theta}$$

$$(20)$$

$$(CH_{3})_{2}N \longrightarrow C \qquad C\ell^{\Theta} \qquad (21)$$

$$N(CH_{3})_{2}$$

【化5】

[Chemical Formula 5]

(22)

(24)

invention.

次に、この技術的手段において上記有機又は無機フィラーは、被膜を多孔質構造に形成し、かつ、被膜内への水分の侵入を促進して上記水溶性染料と水分との接触を促進させると共に、被膜内に侵入した水分を吸着して水分の蒸発を抑制させる作用をするものである。このため、上記有機又は無機フィラーとしては親水性を有することが望ましく、具体的には、デンプン、カオリン、タルク、微粉末セルロース、珪酸アルミニウム、酸化珪素、炭酸カルシウム、及び、酸化チタン等が適用できる。但し、これ等材料例が本発明を限定するものではない。

【0019】また、高分子結着剤は、水溶性高分子、有機又は無機フィラーを支持体上に固着するために適用されるもので、有機溶剤に可溶な熱可塑性樹脂なら任意な材料が使用できる。以下、具体例を示すが、これ等材料

As next, above-mentioned organic or inorganic filler forms coating in porous structure in this technical means, at same time, promoting water penetration to inside coating, promotes contact with above-mentioned water soluble dye and moisture, themoisture which invaded inside coating adsorbing, it is something which does action which controls evaporation of moisture. Because of this, it is desirable, concretely, can apply starch, the kaolin, talc, fine powder cellulose, aluminum silicate, silicon oxide, calcium carbonate, the and titanium dioxide etc to possess hydrophilicity, as above-mentionedorganic or inorganic filler. However, it is not

[0019] In addition, if as for polymer adhesive, water soluble polymer and organic or inorganic filler beingsomething which is applied in order to become fixed on support, inthe organic solvent soluble thermoplastic resin option you can use material.

something where these material examples limit thethis

【 0 0 2 0 】また、上記有機又は無機フィラーや水溶性 染料粒子が高分子結着在中に分散された被膜を支持する 支持体としては、例えば、紙、合成紙、不織布、合成樹 脂フィルム等が利用できる。

【 0 0 2 1】次に、請求項3~4に係る発明は、請求項1~2記載の発明に係る水分インジケータの製造に利用される水分インジケータ用インキ組成物に関する。

【0022】すなわち、請求項3に係る発明は、請求項1又は2記載の発明に係る水分インジケータの製造に使用される水分インジケータ用インキ組成物を前提とし、非水系溶剤と、この非水系溶剤中に溶解された高分子結着剤と、上記非水系溶剤中にそれぞれ分散された有機若しくは無機フィラーと可視光線の波長以上の粒径を有する水溶性染料粒子を含有することを特徴とし、また、請求項4に係る発明は、請求項3記載の発明に係る水分インジケータ用インキ組成物を前提とし、水溶性染料粒子の平均粒径が0.5μm~10.0μmであることを特徴とするものである。

【0023】これ等請求項3又は4に係る発明において適用される非水系溶剤としては、上記水溶性染料粒子及び有機又は無機フィラー、特に、高分子結着剤を溶解させることを要する。具体的には、芳香族炭化水素、脂肪族炭化水素、エステル類、ケトン類、及び、アルコール類等が利用でき、かつ、これ等溶剤を複数混合して適用してもよい。

【0024】尚、この非水系溶剤は上記支持体への塗布 適性又は印刷適性を考慮してインキ組成物中に適量混合 すればよい。また、上記高分子結着剤の配合割合は水溶 性染料粒子1重量部に対して10~50重量部、また、 Below, embodiment is shown, but it is not something wherethese material examples limit this invention. polyester resin; polyvinyl chloride and vinyl chloride - vinyl acetate copolymer or other vinyl chloride resin; copolymer or other acrylic resin: polystyrene of polymethylmethacrylate, the poly ethyl methacrylate, poly butyl methacrylate, methyl methacrylate and poly alkyl methacrylate (However as for carbon number of alkyl group 2 to 6); polyamide resin; poly vinyl butyral and polyvinyl acetal or other polyacetal resin; polyurethane resin; epoxy resin; petroleum type resin; it can utilizethe methylcellulose, ethyl cellulose, acetylcellulose, cellulose acetate butanoate and nitrocellulose or other cellulose derivative etc as thepolymer adhesive which can be applied to this technical means of namely,.

[0020] In addition, it can utilize for example paper, synthetic paper, nonwoven fabric and the synthetic resin film etc as support which supports coating where the above-mentioned organic or inorganic filler and water soluble dye particle are dispersed to polymer binding resident in inside.

[0021] Next, invention which relates to Claim 3 to 4 regards in k composition forthe water indicator which is utilized in production of water indicator which relatesto invention which is stated in Claim 1 to 2.

[0022] Relates to namely, Claim 3 as for invention which, ink c omposition for moisture indicator which is used for production of moisture indicatorwhich relates to invention which is stated in Claim 1 or 2 premiseto do, nonaqueous solvent, Is melted in this nonaqueous solvent polymer binder which, It designates that water soluble dye particle which possesses particle diameter of wavelength or more ofthe organic or inorganic filler and visible light which are dispersed in theabove-mentioned nonaqueous solvent respectively is contained as feature, inaddition, invention which relates to Claim 4 designates theink composition for moisture indicator which relates to invention which is stated inthe Claim 3 as premise, it is something which designates that theaverage particle diameter of water soluble dye particle is 0.5 m to 10.0 m as feature.

[0023] Above-mentioned water soluble dye particle and organic or inorganic filler, especially, fact that the polymer adhesive is melted is required as nonaqueous solvent which is applied at timeof inventing which relates to these Claim 3 or 4. Concretely, be able to utilize aromatic hydrocarbon, aliphatic hydrocarbon, esters, the ketones, and alcohols etc, at same time, plural mixingthese solvent, it is possible to apply.

[0024] If furthermore this nonaqueous solvent considering applicability or printing applicability to the above-mentioned support, in ink composition suitable amount it should have mixed. In addition, as for proportion of above-mentioned

上記有機又は無機フィラーの配合割合は水溶性染料粒子 1重量部に対して50~100重量部が望ましい。

【0025】尚、上記支持体上への被瞑の形成方法としては、印刷法(例えば、グラビア印刷をはじめとする凹版印刷、オフセット印刷をはじめとする平版印刷、凸版印刷、フレキソ印刷、スクリーン印刷をはじめとする孔版印刷等)、コーティング法(例えば、ロールコーティング、グラビアコーティング、スプレーコーティング、ディップコーティング、ベタコーティング等)等が利用できる。

[0026]

【作用】請求項1~2記載の発明に係る水分インジケータによれば、高分子結着剤とこの高分子結着在中にそれぞれ分散された有機若しくは無機フィラーと可視光線の波長以上の粒径を有する水溶性染料粒子とを主成分とした被膜を支持体上に具備しており、この水分インジケータが水分と接触しない限り被膜内の水溶性染料粒子の分散状態は初期状態に保持されるため上記被膜の色は低濃度を呈すると共に、大気中の湿度や温度等が上記被膜に作用しても被膜内の水溶性染料粒子が分子状に分散されるまでには至らないため周囲における湿度等の影響を受け難い。

【0027】一方、この水分インジケータを取付けた精密電子機器等が水没したり水濡れ等した場合、高分子結着剤中に分散された有機若しくは無機フィラーの作用により被膜内への水分の侵入が促進され、かつ、侵入にた水分により被膜内の水溶性染料粒子が溶解し分子状に分散されてその濃度が高くなると共に、水和反応により水溶性染料の発色若しくは高濃度変化が起こるため上記が変化しても分子状に分散された水液膜の色は高濃度となる。しかも、この濃度変化後におい液膜の色は高濃度となる。しかも、この濃度変化後におい液膜の色は高濃度となる。しかも、この濃度変化を記れて水液に分散された水液には無機フィラーの作用により吸着されて蒸発され難いため被膜の色を高濃度のまま維持されて蒸発され難いため被膜の色を高濃度のまま維持されて蒸発され難いため被膜の色を高濃度のまま維持さ

【〇〇28】また、請求項3~4記載の発明に係る水分

polymer adhesive vis-a-visthe water soluble dye particle 1 part by weight 10 to 50 parts by weight, in addition, as for proportion of theabove-mentioned organic or inorganic filler 50 to 100 parts by weight is desirable vis-a-vis water soluble dyparticle 1 part by weight.

[0025] Furthermore printing method (Begin for example gravure printing such as intaglio printing, planographic printing which begins offset printingand begins relief printing, flexographic printing and screen printing stencil which), it can utilize coating method (Such as for example roll coating, gravure coating, spray coating, dip coating and screen tint coating) etc as formation methodof coating to on abovementioned support.

[0026]

[Work or Operations of the Invention] In moisture indicator w hich relates to invention which is stated in theClaim 1 to 2 we depend, Possessing coating which as main component designate water soluble dye particle whichpossesses particle diameter of wavelength or more of polymer adhesive and organic or theinorganic filler and visible light which are respectively dispersed to this polymer bindingresident in inside on support, to be, If this moisture indicator does not contact with moisture, as for dispersed state of thewater soluble dye particle inside coating because it is kept in initial state, as for colorof abovementioned coating as low concentration is displayed, humidity andthe temperature etc in atmosphere operating abovementioned coating, thewater soluble dye particle inside coating is dispersed to molecular until, because itdoes not reach, it is difficult to receive humidity or other influence in theperiphery.

[0027] On one hand, precision electronic equipment etc which i nstalls this moisture indicator submerges and/or wettingequally i when, water penetration to inside coating is promoted by action of organicor inorganic filler which are dispersed in polymer adhesive, at same time, thewater soluble dye particle inside coating melts as with moisture which invaded and is dispersed b molecular and concentration becomes high, because coloration of water soluble dye or high concentration change happens with hydration reaction color of theabove-mentioned coating becomes high concentration. Furthermore, in after this density variation, dry state of periphery changing, the dispersed state of water soluble dye which is dispersed to molecular is ker at thesame time, it becomes possible as for moisture which invaded insidethe coating being adsorbed by above-mentioned organic, or actionof inorganic filler because it is difficult to evaporate, color of coatingwhile it is a high concentration to maintain.

[0028] In addition, In ink composition for moisture indicator w

インジケータ用インキ組成物によれば、非水系溶剤と、この非水系溶剤中に溶解された高分子結着剤と、上記非水系溶剤中にそれぞれ分散された有機若しくは無機フィラーと可視光線の波長以上の粒径を有する水溶性染料粒子を含有しているため、このインキ組成物を用いて印刷法若しくはコーティング法にて支持体上に被膜を形成することにより請求項1~2に係る水分インジケータを簡便に製造することが可能となる。

[0029]

【実施例】以下、図面を参照して本発明の実施例につい て詳細に説明する。

【0030】 [実施例1] この実施例に係る水分インジケータ10は、図1~図2に示すように厚さ100 μ mのポリエチレンテレフタレートフィルム [東洋紡績(株)社製;商品名E5001] 1と、このフィルム1の略中央部に設けられた淡赤色の被膜2とでその主要部が構成されている。そして、この被膜2は、ポリエステル条樹脂 [東洋紡績(株)社製;商品名パイロン300] から成る高分子結着剤21と、この高分子結着剤21中にそれぞれ均一に分散された下記化学式(6)で表さる水溶性染料の粒子(平均粒径1.2 μ m)22及び酸化チタン粉末23とを主成分として構成されているものである。

[0031]

【化6】

$$H_3C$$
 CH_3
 NH_2
 $N=N$
 NH_2
 SO_3Na
 SO_3Na
 (6)

尚、この水分インジケータ10は、下記組成のインキ組成物を分散機(ペイントコンディショナー)で30分間 粉砕分散して染料粒子の平均粒径を1.2μmとした後、100μm版線のグラビアベタ版によりフィルム1上にグラビア印刷して製造したものである。

[0032]

(水分インジケータ用インキ組成物)

hich relates to invention which isstated in Claim 3 to 4 we depend, nonaqueous solvent, Is melted in this nonaqueous solvent polymer binder which, Because water soluble dye particle which possesses particle diameter of wavelength or more of organicor inorganic filler and visible light which are dispersed in above-mentionednonaqueous solvent respectively is contained, it becomes possible to produce themoisture indicator which relates to Claim 1 to 2 by with printing method or coating method forming coating on support making use of this ink composition simply.

[0029]

[Working Example(s)] Below, referring to drawing, you explain in detail concerning the Working Example of this invention.

[0030] [Working Example 1] As for water indicator 10 which r elates to this Working Example, way it shows in the Figure 1 to Figure 2, with polyethylene terephthalate film [Toyobo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-8160) supplied; tradename E5001] 1 of thickness 100 m and coating 2 of light red colorwhich is provided in approximate center of this film 1 syntactic head is formed. And, this coating 2 particle (average particle diameter 1.2 m)22 and titanium dioxide powder 23 of water soluble dye which isdisplayed with below-mentioned Chemical Formul: (6) which respectively isdispersed to uniform in polymer adhesive 21 and this polymer adhesive 21 which consist of the polyester resin [Toyobo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-8160) supplied; tradename Vylon 300] is something which is constituted as main component.

[0031]

[Chemical Formula 6]

Furthermore this moisture indicator 10, 3 0-minute powder frag ment dispersing ink composition of thebelow-mentioned composition with dispersing machine (paint conditioner), after designating average particle diameter of the dye particle as 1.2 m, gravure printing doing on film 1 with gravure screen tint plate of the 100 m edition line, is something which it produces.

[0032]

(ink composition for water indicator)

ISTA's Paterra(tm), Version 1.5 (There may be errors in the above translation. ISTA cannot be held liable for any detriment from its use. WWW: http://www.intlscience.com Tel:800-430-5727)

化学式(6)で示される水溶性染料粒子 1 重量部

酸化チタン 8 0 重量部

ポリエステル系樹脂 4 0 重量部

トルエン 8 0 重量部

尚、上記水分インジケータ10の被膜2の光学反射濃度を測定したところ、0.38であった。そして、この水分インジケータ10を50℃、90%R.H.の高温多湿雰囲気中に48時間保存した後上記被膜2の光学反射濃度を測定したところ、その数値は保存前と同様であり、温度・湿度の影響を受け難いことが確認できた。

【0033】次に、上記被膜2上に数滴の水を滴下したところ、瞬時に被膜2は濃赤色に変化した。そして、この変色部位の光学反射濃度を測定したところ0.85であった。

【0034】続いて、上記変色した水分インジケータ1 0をオーブン中で60℃、24時間の乾燥処理を行った 後、その光学反射濃度を測定したところ、測定された数 値は乾燥処理前と同様0.85であった。

【0035】 [実施例2] この実施例に係る水分インジケータは、実施例1に係る水分インジケータ10と同様に図1~図2に示すように厚さ 250μ mのポリ塩化ビニルフィルム [三菱樹脂(株)社製:商品名C-4020) 1と、このフィルム1の略中央部に設けられた淡青色の被膜2とでその主要部が構成されている。そして、この被膜2は、ポリエステル系樹脂 [東洋紡績(株)社 製:商品名パイロン300] から成る高分子結着剤21と、この高分子結着剤21中にそれぞれ均一に分散された下記化学式(25)で表される水溶性染料の粒子(平均粒径 0.7μ m)22及び微粉末セルロース23とを対粒径 0.7μ m)22及び微粉末セルロース23とを主成分として構成されているものである。

[0036]

It is shown with Chemical Formula (6) water soluble dye partie

Titanium dioxide

80 parts by weigh

Polyester resin

40 parts by weight

Toluene

80 parts by weight

Furthermore when optical reflection concentration of coating 2 of above-mentioned moisture indicator 10 was measured, it was a 0.38. And, this moisture indicator 10 in heat and humidity atmosphere of 50 °C and 90 % R.H. 4 8-hourafter retaining, when optical reflection concentration of above-mentioned coating 2 wasmeasured, numerical value was similar to before retaining, you could verifythat it is difficult to receive influence of temperature * humidity.

[0033] Next, when water of several drops is dripped on abovementionedcoating 2, coating 2 changed instantaneously in deep red. And, when optical reflection concentration of this strange colored part rank was measured it was a0.85.

[0034] Consequently, description above water indicator 10 which changes color afterdoing drying of 60 °C and 24 hours in oven, when theoptical reflection concentration was measured, numerical value which was measured was similar 0.85to before drying.

[0035] [Working Example 2] As for water indicator which relat es to this Working Example, way it shows in sameway as water indicator 10 which relates to Working Example 1 in Figure 1 to Figure 2, the polyvinyl chloride film [Mitsubishi Plastics Inc. (DB 69-059-9725) supplied of thickness 250 m; tradename C - 4020) with 1 and coating 2 of the pale blue which is provided in approximate center of this film 1 syntactic head is formed. And, this coating 2 polyester resin [Toyobo Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-8160) supplied; particle (average particle diameter 0.7 m)22 and fine powder cellulose 23 of water soluble dyewhich is displayed with below-mentioned Chemical Formula (25) which respectively is dispersed to uniform in polymer adhesive 21 and this polymer adhesive 21 which consist of the tradename Vylon 300] is something which is constituted as main component.

[0036]

【化7】

[Chemical Formula 7]

尚、この水分インジケータ10は、下記組成のインキ組成物を分散機(三本ロールミル)で分散して染料粒子の平均粒径を0.7μmとした後、270メッシュノインチのシルクスクリーンベタ版によりフィルム1上にスクリーン印刷して製造したものである。

[0037]

(水分インジケータ用インキ組成物)

化学式(25)で示される水溶性染料粒子 1重量部

微粉末セルロース 9 0 重量部

ポリエステル系樹脂 20重量部

芳香族炭化水素 (シェル化学 (株) 製;#100) 30重量部

キシレン 3 O 重量部

尚、上記水分インジケータ10の被膜2の光学反射濃度を測定したところ、0.31であった。そして、この水分インジケータ10を50℃、90%R.H.の高温多湿雰囲気中に48時間保存した後上記被膜2の光学反射濃度を測定したところ、その数値は保存前と同様であり、温度・湿度の影響を受けないことが確認できた。

【0038】次に、上記被膜2上に数滴の水を滴下したところ、瞬時に被膜2は濃赤色に変化した。そして、この変色部位の光学反射濃度を測定したところ0.82であった。

【0039】続いて、上記変色した水分インジケータ1 0をオーブン中で60℃、24時間の乾燥処理を行った 後、その光学反射濃度を測定しところ、測定された数値 は乾燥処理前と同様0.82であった。 Furthermore this water indicator 10, dispersing ink composition of below-mentionedcomposition with dispersing machine (triple roll mill), after designating average particle diameter of dye particle as the 0.7 m, screen printing doing on film 1 with silk screen screen tint plate of 270 mesh /inch, issomething which it produces.

[0037]

(ink composition for water indicator)

It is shown with Chemical Formula (25) water soluble dye part cle 1 part by weight

Fine powder cellulose

90 parts by weig

Polyester resin

20 parts by weight

Aromatic hydrocarbon (Shell Chemical, Ltd. make; #100) 30 parts by weight

Xylene

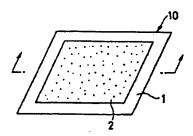
30 parts by weight

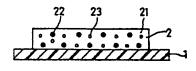
Furthermore when optical reflection concentration of coating 2 of above-mentioned moisture indicator 10was measured, it was a 0.31. And, this moisture indicator 10 in heat and humidity atmosphere of 50 °C and 90 % R.H. 4 8-hourafter retaining, when optical reflection concentration of above-mentioned coating 2 wasmeasured, numerical value was similar to before retaining, you could verifythat influence of temperature * humidity is not received.

[0038] Next, when water of several drops is dripped on abovementionedcoating 2, coating 2 changed instantaneously in deep red. And, when optical reflection concentration of this strange colored part rank was measured it was a0.82.

[0039] Consequently, numerical value which description above water indicator 10 which changes color after doing drying of 60 °C and 2 4 hours in theoven, measured optical reflection concentration and place, was measured was similar 0.82 to befor

1:74站 2:被鹿 18:水分インダケータ





【図2】

[Figure 2]